

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0006] with the following amended paragraph [0006].

[0006] U.S. Pat. No. ~~[[5,608,208]]~~ 5,608,028 (Delco) teaches low Shore A material derived from a combination of a major amount of polybutadiene polyol, and a minor amount of flexibilized polyol/polyepoxide epoxy reacted with a multifunctional isocyanate in an amount sufficient to achieve a stoichiometrically correct ratio. The preferred polymeric material suggested comprises: 85 to 100 parts by weight of a polyol of least 70 weight percent polybutadiene polyol mixture with up to 15 parts of a flexibilized polyol/polyepoxide epoxy novolak, and reacted with a multifunctional isocyanate in an amount sufficient to achieve a stoichiometrically correct ratio. The material has a hardness of about 15 to about 90 durometer Shore A. There is free isocyanate contained in the curable material raising health concerns in the work place.

Please replace paragraph [0013] with the following amended paragraph [0013].

[0013] U.S. Pat. No. 6,350,800 (Bridgestone) discloses a soft polymeric gel composition comprising a polymer including an anhydride unit and an alkenyl unit, a crosslinking agent, a maleated polyalkylene, an extender, and an organic fatty acid is provided. The polymeric gel composition has superior high-temperature stability, mechanical strength, and moldability.

Please replace paragraph [0016] with the following amended paragraph [0016].

[0016] U.S. Patent No. 5,710,235 (Lord) discloses an olefinic-terminated polyalkadiene carboxylic ester and monoisocyanate-capped versions. The polyalkadiene is made by reacting a hydroxyl-terminated polyalkadiene with a saturated cyclic acid anhydride to form a carboxylic acid-terminated polyalkadiene, reacting the carboxylic acid-terminated polyalkadiene with an olefinic monoepoxide (e.g. glycidal methacrylate) to form an

olefinic-terminated polyalkadiene, optionally reacting the olefinic-terminated polyalkadiene with a monoisocyanate.

Please replace paragraph [0028] with the following amended paragraph [0028].

[0028] The invention provides material that can be formulated by mixing the polyol and anhydride functional components together in a stoichiometric ratio of from 0.7 to about 1.5, in batch or with meter ~~mix-dispensing~~ ~~mix-dispensing~~ equipment to any particular surface or potting container and cured at room temperature or elevated temperature to a solid, flexible gel. The invention can be formulated as a highly compliant, cured, tacky elastomeric film or sheet for a variety interface applications where it can be pre-applied, for example, on heat sinks, or in any other interface situations. The preferred usage is for castable potting of containerized electric or electronic devices.

Please replace paragraph [0035] with the following amended paragraph [0035].

[0035] Polyisocyanates or their adducts react instantaneously with the polyol component to form the hydroxy-capped polyisocyanate. Some crosslinking typically occurs. ~~[[SO]] So~~ long as the adduct remains liquid and flowable ~~[[A]] a~~ stoichiometric ratio of ~~[[polyol:]] polyol~~ to polyisocyanate for forming the polyol-capped polyisocyanate is from 1 to 20, preferably from 5 to 15, more preferably from 8 to 12. Unreacted polyol can be present, or additional polyol can be added to the polyol-capped isocyanate reaction product forming part A. Essentially all of the reactive isocyanate groups on the polyisocyanate are capped with the polyol. Any polyol is suitable for capping the polyisocyanate. Mixtures of short and long chain polyols can be used for capping the polyisocyanate forming part A.

Please replace paragraph [0056] with the following amended paragraph [0056].

[0056] Other acid anhydrides may be incorporated as a co-curing agent in blend embodiments. Other co-curing agents, if used in the present invention are not

particularly limited. Conventional acid anhydrides are co-curatives, and include such compounds as methylhexahydrophthalic anhydride, hexahydrophthalic anhydride, methyltetrahydrophthalic anhydride, tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, nadic anhydride, methylnadic anhydride, dodecylsuccinic anhydride, succinic anhydride, octadecylsuccinic anhydride, maleic anhydride, benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid anhydride, ethylene glycol bis(anhydrotrimellitate), glycerol tris(anhydrotrimellitate), and the like. These anhydrides may be used each alone or in a combination of two or more thereof. The two-part liquid thermosetting **[[compositon s]] compositions** can be blended with maleimide-based resin compositions. The maleimide compositions are not specifically limited so long as they are resin compositions containing maleimide. Examples of such maleimide-based resin compositions include those described in Japanese Patent Kokai (Laid Open) No. 60-184509 and Japanese Patent Kokoku (Post-Exam. Publication) Nos. 58-17532, 57-28416, 57-37604, 56-50900, 55-39242, 51-29760, 51-35520, 50-9840, 49-290080, and 49-1960. Preferred among them from the viewpoints of viscosity and thermal resistance are bismaleimide- and/or monomaleimide-containing acid anhydride-curing epoxy resin composition and allylphenol-curing maleimide-based resin composition.